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(Kindly lent by the Management for the occasion)

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The Egyptian Gazette

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Editor and Manager R. SWELLING.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1906.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The report on the working of the Suez Canal in 1905 presented by Prince Auguste d'Armenberg to the Board of Directors shows that a slight diminution was noticeable in the Canal traffic of the past year. In 1904—4,237 vessels, with a net tonnage of 13,401,835 metric tons, paid fr. 113,176,947 in canal dues, the receipts under this head amounting in 1905, to fr. 110,624,893, paid by 4,116 vessels displacing 13,134,105 metric tons. Of these vessels 2,484, displacing 8,356,940 tons, were British, 600 German, and 272 French, Holland and the Austro-Hungarian Empires being fourth and fifth in the list respectively. The year's passenger traffic was large, though the numbers were not equal to those recorded in 1896, 1900, and 1901, 252,691 persons passing east of Suez or west of Port Said. Of these 96,637 were civilians, 45,075 pilgrims, and the remainder soldiers. In the list of troops of various nationalities passing through the canal we notice a record of 39,397 Ottoman soldiers, a large figure, but one that falls far short of the estimates of imaginative contributors to the home press, who assert that 100,000 troops left Turkish ports for the Yemen in 1905. Allowing for 12,000 men in garrison in that province at the outbreak of the rebellion, for 18,000 sent to Akaba by the Hedjaz railway, for 7,000 taken across the Nejd by Ahmed Faizi Pacha, we reach a total of 37,000, while of the 39,000 odd who passed through the canal, some were undoubtedly sent to the Hedjaz to relieve time-expired men, while quite 5,000 sick and wounded were sent back from Hodeida in the autumn of 1905, making a total for the Yemen of about 65,000.

Of the shipping companies, the P. and O. lead in the race, with 1,053,400 tons of traffic, second come Messrs. Alf. Holt and Co., with 759,900 metric tons, followed by the Ellerman Line, the Hansa, Messageries Maritimes, N. D. Lloyd, Clan Line, Hamburg-Amerika, and Austrian Lloyd. Despite the increase of the average dimensions of ships frequenting the Canal, transit has been effected with remarkable rapidity and with a still more remarkable freedom from accident. Against 43 per thousand accidents in 1885 only 17 per thousand were reported in 1905, and the effects of any such accidents will henceforth be minimised by the decision to station a tug at Suez similar to the very powerful vessel of that class that has been stationed at Port Said since 1899. One accident which occurred in 1905 receives special mention; we refer of course to the Chatham accident. The details of this accident and of the heroic but necessary remedy employed are fresh in the minds of our readers, but we imagine that the difficulties that followed the explosion have not been sufficiently realised. On this subject we read on p. 7 of the report that "the progress of the dredgers was checked at every moment by masses of iron which were encountered and had to be removed by shears, a task that often involved two or three hours' delay.... To clear a navigable channel... no less than 18,000 cubic metres of sand, etc., had to be dredged up with over 400 tons of iron, including fragments that weighed from 80 kilos to 80 tons." Between Oct. 8 and Oct. 11 109 vessels passed through the Canal without accident or incident, and the report very properly commends the energy and devotion of the personnel. At the same time we miss any reference to the Egyptian Government, which rendered invaluable assistance to the company in a moment of considerable anxiety and danger.

The Egyptian Gazette

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL

Attempted Suicide.

M. Faure, the Frenchman who recently attempted suicide at Alexandria, is now out of danger.

Hashish Seizure.

The Coastguards at Port Said have confiscated 22 sacks of hashish which a native of the town was endeavouring to smuggle.

The Charge against M. Fleury.

M. Fleury, late of the Khedivial Hotel, who is charged with defalcations, has chosen M. de la Pommery as his counsel and had an interview with him this morning.

Mission to Japan.

"Al Lewa" publishes extracts from messages sent by several Egyptian notables, in regard to the organization of a religious mission to Japan. Many natives seem to desire the speedy departure of a Moslem mission.

P.O. Savings Bank.

The sums deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank during the month of May amounted to £.E. 43,784, and the withdrawals to £.E. 36,764, leaving the amount deposited on the 31st May £.E. 280,975. The number of new depositors during the month was 1,266, bringing the total up to 50,771.

An Outlaw.

News comes from Constantinople to the effect that the Ottoman Criminal Court has condemned Mr. Arthur, ex-inspector to the Beyrouth vilayet, to three years' imprisonment for making off to Egypt and attending many anti-Turkish meetings held in Cairo. Mr. Arthur has also been deprived of his Ottoman civil rights.

Turkish Schools for Syria.

"Al-Ahram's" correspondent at Constantinople writes that the Ottoman Government has decided to establish a University in Syria for Christians, and also medical, commercial, and law schools, with a view to preventing Syrians from receiving their higher education in European schools, which weaken their loyalty to the Ottoman Empire.

Murder in the Hamamli.

Two Greek seamen from a Turkish boat met yesterday evening in the Hamamli quarter and after a heated discussion over a matter of money, came to blows. One of them, by name Stavros Spiros Silavatos, stabbed his companion, named Nikola Metaxa, with a knife several times in the breast, killing him on the spot. Stavros was arrested and the body of the murdered man taken to hospital for a post-mortem examination. The Governorate authorities have since held an enquiry into the circumstances of the crime. It is still unknown whether the two Greeks are Ottoman or Hellenic subjects.

Presentation.

Another quiet but interesting ceremony took place last Friday at H. B. M.'s Consulate, Alexandria, when the British members of the Bar, both past and present, presented Mr. William Chevalier (for 43 years Registrar of H. B. M.'s Consulate) with an address, beautifully worded and written on parchment, in recognition of his long services, and for his obliging conduct and courtesy towards them. The presentation was made by Mr. Richard Wilms, barrister-at-law, in the presence of several of his colleagues and members of the consular staff, and was accompanied by a very appropriate gift.

Model Schools for Fayoum.

Under the auspices of Major Elgood, supported by the Moudir of the Fayoum, a model village school has been built in the village of Kalemeh, and was formally opened on the 9th inst., in the presence of the local notabilities. This model school, which has about seventy pupils of both sexes, marks a new era in the history of public education in the Fayoum, whose scholastic institutions were remarkable previously, as our correspondent justly observes, for incompetence, dirt, and flies. A radical reform has been introduced in this respect; henceforth, as in the case of the present school, care will be exercised in the choice of healthy sites and competent teachers. According to the new plan boys will go to school for half a day and will go to work in the fields for the rest, so that they should not get unaccustomed to working in the sun.

A Comedy of Errors.

Under the heading of "the Sultan's Troubles in the Yemen," a correspondent contributes to the "Globe" of June 5 a column and more of what might justly be described as being almost the greatest collection of inaccuracies that could be compressed into the space of a column. For the disillusions of such as may have—unfortunately—read this article, we must make the following contradictions. First of all, Abd-el-Wahhab appeared at the end of the 18th century, not forty years ago. Hilmie Pacha never went to the Nejd; nor is the "Imam" of Mecca Hamid-din I. Abi the fifth Imam is unknown to history. Possibly the writer means Zeyn-al-Abid Din (the Jewel of the Servants of the Faith). No expeditions have been sent by the Sultan to Oman, nor was there any necessity for them to go to Bagdad, Mosul, Medina, or Mecca, which are already garrisoned by the Sultan's troops. That 85 per cent. of the Turkish troops sent to Yemen perished is an exaggeration, and it is untrue that they are surrounded at Menakha. The victorious Imam is said to have declared himself Caliph and Commander of the Faithful as long ago as April, 1905, and since August, 1905, has been always moving, and is said to have been assassinated. The Sultan is not a Seljuk but an Ottoman Turk.

NATAL REBELLION.

IMPORTANT CHIEF KILLED.

DURBAN, June 11. Colonel Mackenzie has partly succeeded in surrounding the rebels in Mome Valley. An important chief, Mellokazulu, and 350 others were killed. A captain of the Transvaal contingent and a Natalian officer were killed and eight whites wounded. There are now 540 whites in the field and the Natal Government is raising 200 more in Natal and 500 in Cape-town. (Reuters)

DURBAN, June 12. The enemy's casualties in the fighting with Colonel Mackenzie amounted to 400. Many were shot up trees, from where they threw assegais. (Reuters)

FIGHTING THE HOTTENTOTS.

GERMAN TROOPS KILLED.

BERLIN, June 11. Two officers and eight troopers were killed and ten wounded in routing 250 Hottentots, on the 3rd instant. (Reuters)

LIBERALS AND THE NAVY.

POLICY OF RETRENCHMENT.

LONDON, June 11. The "Daily Telegraph" announces that the Government has decided to abandon one of the two constructions of the Dreadnought class, commenceable in 1906; according to the programme inherited from their predecessors. The Navy Estimates for 1907 show a further decrease. (Reuters)

SIR E. CLARKE'S SUCCESSOR.

ANOTHER RESIGNATION.

LONDON, June 11. The City Conservatives have selected Sir Frederick George Banbury to replace Sir Edward Clarke.

It is understood that the Hon. Heneage Legge, Conservative Member of the City, is resigning, and that the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton will be a candidate for the vacancy. (Reuters)

ANTI-HUNGARIAN DEMONSTRATION IN VIENNA.

VIRNA, June 11. 20,000 Clericals and anti-Semites, headed by the anti-Semitic burgomaster named Lueger, made a violent anti-Hungarian demonstration outside the Hungarian Delegation building, of which they smashed the windows.

The police dispersed them. The Austrian Premier afterwards called on the Hungarian Premier and expressed regret at the occurrence. (Reuters)

VIENNA, June 11. Ten thousand Christian Socialists have smashed the windows of the building of the Hungarian Parliament Delegation. The Emperor expressed his regret at these occurrences to Mr. Vekirlo. (Hawes)

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE THE POPE.

ROME, June 11. A service of beatification of a Spanish Saint took place at St. Peter's yesterday. It was very sparsely attended, although many thousands had been invited, owing to the report, apparently well accredited, that some French Anarchists were plotting to assassinate the Pope.

Extraordinary police precautions were taken. (Reuters)

TERRORISM IN POLAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 11. The terrorism in Poland continues. A Burgomaster and a high official at Silesia and the Chief of Police at Bielock have been shot dead. (Reuters)

RUSSIAN CONSULS IN KOREA.

TEKIO, June 11. Russia has agreed to her Consuls in Korea receiving exequaturs from the Mikado. (R)

SPANISH CABINET.

MADRID, June 11. M. Moret has re-formed the Cabinet. (H)

A Home Comfort. Everybody who wants to save money and trouble should buy a "Voldampf" Washing Machine. It saves 75% of time, soap and fire, and washes and disinfects linen in a simple operation of 20 minutes and is guaranteed not to spoil clothes. Free delivery given to purchaser. Come and see for yourselves at offices of Saba Alki Ennour & Co. 26 Coptic Church Street, Alexandria. 27961-122-9

LOSS TO THE EMPIRE.

DEATH OF MR. SEDDON.

SUCCUMBS TO HEART FAILURE.

SYDNEY, June 11. Mr. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, is dead. He had been in Australia arranging for preferential trade and other matters. He sailed yesterday morning for New Zealand and died in the evening of heart failure. His ship has returned. (Reuters)

LONDON, June 11. At home and in the Colonies the news of the death of Mr. Seddon has everywhere evoked the warmest tribute and deep regret at the Empire's great loss. (Reuters)

SYDNEY, June 12. Mr. Seddon's body has been embalmed and taken by steamer to New Zealand. At the request of the Commonwealth, the naval authorities granted the use of a warship, but meanwhile the steamer containing his remains had sailed. (Reuters)

The Right Hon. Richard John Seddon was born at Ecclestone, Lancashire, in 1845, his parents being the late Thomas Seddon and Jane, née Lindsay. Educated at Ecclestone Hill School, he emigrated to Melbourne in 1863 and after working as a gold miner in Western Australia and California, decided to remove to New Zealand, where his vigorous and brusque character rapidly brought him to the front. In 1879 he entered the New Zealand Parliament, and his advance was thereafter rapid. He was successively Minister for Immigration, Minister of Education, and Minister of Defence; but he may be said to have made his mark first as Minister of Labour, in which capacity he succeeded in carrying a number of measures of a strongly Socialistic tendency. Premier during the Boer war, he played an active part in the organization and dispatch of contingents to the Transvaal, and on the conclusion of peace visited England for the Coronation of H.M. King Edward VII. Politically he was an advanced Radical—almost a Socialist—a vigorous Imperialist of the Chamberlain school, and something of a Jingo. His speeches, which were numerous, were marked by a rough if genuine humour, a great power of appreciating any given situation, a daring outspokenness, and a florid and robust style which, if it grieved the purist, delighted the man in the street. Occasionally injudicious he was, none the less, respected for his astonishing energy and vigour, and his death leaves a gap that will be hard to fill.

By profession a mechanical engineer, he was an hon. life member of the Geographical Society of California, Associate of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and Hon. L.L.D. of Cambridge and Edinburgh Universities. He represented New Zealand at the Conference of Colonial Premiers held in London in 1897 and 1902, and became a Privy Councillor in 1897. He married in 1869 Louisa Jane, daughter of Capt. John Spotswood, and leaves three sons and six daughters. (J. A. M. B.)

FUNERAL OF ALY BEY FAKHRI.

The funeral of the late Ali Bey Fakhri, Counsellor at the Native Court of Appeal, took place at 4 p.m. yesterday and was attended by a large concourse of people, including all the notabilities of Alexandria. Among them we noticed an A.D.C. of the Khedive (representing His Highness), the Counsellors of the Mixed Tribunals, the Judges of the Mixed and Native Courts of First Instance, the president of the Municipality, the Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Justice, the Director-General of Customs, the scholars of the El Orwa El Woska Society, with their band, etc. etc.

The vice-president of the Mixed Tribunal delivered an oration at the cemetery in French, praising the great qualities of the deceased and the valuable services he had rendered to the Mixed Courts.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Yesterday's plague bulletin records a fatal case at Port Said.

During the week ending June 10, 1906, 15 cases of plague were reported from the whole of Egypt, viz., three in the Samalout district (Minieh), one at Port Said, four at Alexandria, and seven in the Deshna district, Keneh province. Fourteen deaths are reported, two at Samalout, one at Port Said, four at Alexandria, and seven at Deshna. Five persons were discharged as cured, and ten remain under treatment.

From January 1 to June 10, 1906, 851 cases were reported, against 73 in the corresponding period of 1905 and 579 in the corresponding period of 1904.

SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

The results of the Secondary Certificate examinations are published in Monday's "Journal Official." Certificates have been granted to 866 candidates, 109 on the Scientific and 257 on the Literary side. Highest marks were obtained by Mohamed Abboud, Tewfikieh school, who obtained 147 1/2 marks out of a maximum of 190. Of the Government schools, the Khedivial Secondary school sent up 222 candidates, of whom 134 passed; the Tewfikieh 138, of whom 87 were successful, and Bas-el-Tin 70, of whom 45 were awarded the certificate, a very good proportion.

Of the private schools represented in the examination the Cairo Collège des Frères, with 15 successful candidates out of twenty, did best, the Collège de la Sainte Famille getting 11 successes out of 15 candidates.

483 candidates took the English course, of whom 255 passed, while the French course, particularly the latter, where laws are more stringently enforced, was drunkenness, said the speakers.

We are glad to note that not a single candidate was expelled from the examination for cheating, and that only two absented themselves from the examination.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman S.S. Fabian sailed from Malta last, and is due here on Friday morning.

LAKE MENZALEH.

KARPOOTY TO MATARIEH.

The inhabitants of Port Said who have not taken this trip can have no idea of the pleasure to be derived from it. Leaving Port Said at 8 a.m. the tram from the Greek church lands one alongside the steamer at Karpooty, promptly at 9 a.m. the vessel gets under weigh, and passing numerous fishing boats and natives, fishing in a very primitive manner, (wading up to their necks) and splashing with sticks to scare the fish into the nets), one arrives at Matarieh at 12 noon. Here the traveller steps into a new world. English money is unknown, and, if one might venture to say so, English or rather Port Said prices also; an excellent lunch of fresh fish and bottled beer may be enjoyed at a very moderate price. The railway station at Matarieh is decidedly primitive, but a large amount of traffic appears to be doing, and when the services of steamers with Port Said is put into thorough working order and more steamers put on (at present there is only one steamer each way daily) there is no doubt an increasing and lucrative business in fruit, fish, and merchandise will be done.

The steamer returns from Matarieh at 2.15, arriving at Karpooty at 5.30, thus enabling the traveller to arrive back at his hotel at Port Said with a healthy appetite for dinner by 6.30 p.m. after a most enjoyable day spent in the open air.

Under the able control of Mr. Jackman, the engineer at Matarieh, and with Mr. Paschkes, and Mr. Wm. Davison, at Rashoun, the latter of whom has recently arrived from the Fayoum, and is already making his personality felt, the landing place at Rashoun is rapidly approaching completion, and steamers will shortly start from Rashoun instead of Karpooty.

This line of steamers, connected by tram with Port Said, and by rail at the other end with Mansourah and Lower Egypt, will doubtless prove a valuable connecting link, and by utilising Lake Menzaleh Sir John Rogers, and his fellow shareholders will, besides benefiting their own pockets, add considerably to the extension of business and pleasure traffic in Lower Egypt.

J. A. M. B.

CAIRO PRINTERS' STRIKE.

On going to press we bear that the compositors of our contemporary "Les Pyramides" have gone on strike, owing to the refusal of the proprietor to accede to their request for an 8-hour day.

It is stated that the compositors of the other European journals published in Cairo have announced their intention of going on strike as a mark of sympathy, and a wire received to-day states the strike has already begun.

A. S. C.

The following is the programme of music to be performed by the band of the R. Dublin Fusiliers on the A.S.C. ground on Thursday, for the first day's racing:

March—Liberty Bell—Sousa.

Overture—Si j'étais Roi—Adam.

Valse—A Greek Slave—Jones.

Selection—Reminiscences of Verdi—Godfrey.

Serenade—The Warblers—Wood.

Selection—The Toreador—Monckton.

Romance—Chant sans parole—Geskaikowsky.

Valse—The Choristers—Phelps.

Selection—Véronique—Messenger.

Tarentelle—L'Original Napolitaine—Jullien.

Khedivial Hymn.

God Save the King.

A. FAWCETT, Bandmaster.

TRADE COMPETITION IN EGYPT.

NEED FOR ATTENTION TO DETAILS.

HARD-AND-FAST RULES IN PETTY DETAILS OF BUSINESS.

So much was expected! And yet one cannot entirely blame any part of the performance. It served perhaps to bring out by contrast the chief points of the work and its scheme. Briefly, as given at the Abbas Theatre, it was Italian, with great charm and sweetness in certain parts, and obvious failure in the rest. We may as well praise first of all. Faust (Signor Carli) excelled himself. The part could hardly have been bettered: above all, his tone was a delight: the sharp clash, often apparent when he has to take low notes, was for once almost wholly absent. The orchestra and chorus—in what we may call the Faust music—were quite good. Elena was good, Wagner better than usual, less harsh. Now comes Mefistofele, and the orchestra as a whole. Mefistofele was a disappointment. Signor Bechioni, after all, had not the voice; and he kept to the Gounod presentation of a fashionable demon where he should have been the disdainful Proconsul of a great infernal province, rigid and sardonic. He missed the effect in the whistling song, was almost ludicrous, never the king of darkness, doubt, and scorn; the make-up and black costume minimised him. In the Broker scenes he had little enough chance, as it was understaged; with four ballet girls and four urchins in red, tumbling over one another, nothing but a comic effect could result.

The orchestra emphasized the disappointment which Boito has caused and can cause: the chief points were undoubtedly missed. The prologue was taken far too fast and all the subtle contrasts of the music were lost, till, really, the impression received was that of a devil parading to a series of chromatic scales. The other evidences of the Mefistofele motif were also missed or blurred. We do not intend to blame the excellent conductor; but we do consider that he treated the whole work from the other point of view, emphasising its charm, instead of noting sharply the points of sardonic and almost suppressed satire: the omission of these meant the loss of the vitality of the opera. We must note—it is almost a digression—that the "la luna immobile" was also too fast: it should be cold and clear-cut—"l'agguindante espressiva" is the marking in the score and it can be one of the most singular and effective portions in the whole opera. In a word, the chief attractive points were missed all through, and yet one hardly feels that anybody was to blame: certainly we rejoiced in Faust's singing, and forgot that this over-emphasized the lesser parts of the scheme.

We should bear in mind that Signor Boito is a poet, with a curious and enquiring turn of mind: he goes back before the Goethe legend, and substitutes "il frate grigio" for the dog: he notes that Faust's first attraction in Helen's eyes is his undoubted matrical knowledge: the daughter of the Immortals is interested in prosody, a wearied Roxane, gained a moment by the studied undulations of the "panache" of a bloodless Cyano. Again, Boito has written only this one opera and the unpublished Nero; he is before the vigour of Verdi, and far apart from the Saccharine and trumpet-bombast of Puccini and such-like. He is devoid of Wagner, subtle and not prominent; he cannot force us into recognition; and that one opera does not give the "handling," the custom, and experienced use of what a worldly and not an ideal orchestra can give. Stage difficulties have, we understand, obstructed the appearance of Nero; the author does not care

Circularie H. De Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES

Le Caire, Lundi 11 Juin.

Le taux de l'escrime libre à Londres a été réduit, jeudi passé, de 1/8 à 3 3/8 pour cent.

Au Stock Exchange, depuis le même jour, le Consolidé anglais a baissé de 1/8 à 89 1/4 et l'Unifié de 1/4 à 104 1/4. La National Bank a perdu 1/8 à 25 3/4, l'Agricole 1/8 également à 9 3/4, la Dairies non moins de 3/8 à 16 7/8 et la Delta Light 1/8 à 11 7/8.

A Paris, l'action Crédit Foncier Egyptien a reculé en deux jours de 10 francs, à 76, sur la rumeur que la Société se préparerait à faire un appel de 125 francs sur les 400,000 actions en circulation, afin de pouvoir obtenir l'admission à la Bourse de Paris des obligations nouvelles 3 %. La Banque d'Athènes a réactionné à 156.

Ici, le chômage de vendredi et de samedi derniers n'a pas eu pour effet de donner de l'animation à la séance de ce matin. Nous avons eu un marché calme, avec des transactions assez limitées et une tenue d'ensemble relativement faible par suite de la tendance défavorable montrée par les Bourses de Londres et de Paris.

La National Bank et l'Agricole ont clôturé à leurs cours précédents, soit 25 3/4 et 9 5/8 à 11/16. La Banque d'Orient a fléchi à 127; la Cassa di Sconto à 214 l'action ancienne et 211 la nouvelle.

L'action Crédit Foncier, fort peu mouvementée, n'a été inscrite à 76. La Dairies Sanieh a fléchi à 16 1/16. La Delta Light a été ramenée à 11 7/8 et la Nile Land à 13 3/8.

L'action Immobilière a gagné 10 francs à 880; par contre, la part de fondateur a perdu 20 francs à 580. L'action Entreprises Immobilières et Travaux a clôturé à 8 29/32; la part de fondateur à 60.

Les Omnibus du Caire se sont alourdis à 25 3/4, l'action de dividendes Tramways d'Alexandria à 330 et l'Union Foncière à 6 1/4-5/16.

Les Improvements ont perdu 1/16 à 4 3/4 et l'Anglo-American Nile 1/16 également à 5 1/16. L'action Allotment a réduit à 3 7/32 pour clôturer à 3 1/4; la part de fondateur a été offerte à 128.

Dans le groupe des Hôtels, l'action ancienne Nangovitch est restée à 15; l'action nouvelle a fléchi à 14 15/16-15. Les Bachlerse sont maintenant à 5 1/4-5/16.

Parmi les petites valeurs, les Delta Land ont baissé à 3 13/16 et les Estates à 1 9/16. Les Glymenopoulo sont restés inertes à 1 1/2 9/16. Les Walker et Meimarakhi ont fléchi à 0 5/8, les Egyptian Constructions à 1 3/16, les Abby à 1 1/4-5/16 et les Nile Cold Storage à 0 1/2.

Les négociations concernant la fusion de l'Egyptian Trust and Investment Ltd. (Glymenopoulo) avec la Building Lands of Egypt Co. paraissent avoir définitivement abouti.

Aussi bien les actionnaires de cette dernière Société sont convoqués en assemblée générale extraordinaire le 26 Juin courant, à 10h. a.m., au siège social à Alexandrie, pour accepter cette fusion, s'il y a lieu, et en cas d'approbation les pouvoirs nécessaires à cet effet; 2, autoriser l'augmentation du capital social par l'émission de 67,500 actions nouvelles de £4 chacune.

D'autre part, les actionnaires de l'Egyptian Trust and Investment sont convoqués le même jour à Londres pour délibérer sur les conditions de la fusion et, en cas d'approbation, autoriser la dissolution de la Société.

On annonce que l'échange des titres sera fait comme suit: 10 actions Glymenopoulo contre 3 actions nouvelles de la Building Lands, jouissance 1er Janvier 1906.

The Egyptian Mail Steamship Co., compagnie de navigation à vapeur récemment formée à l'est d'établir un service à turbine rapide entre l'Egypte et Marseille et, éventuellement, d'autres ports, a été enregistrée à Londres le 26 Mai dernier. Son capital est de £ 600,000, divisé en 60,000 actions de £ 10 avec 60,000 parts de fondateur de £ 1 chacune.

Le premier conseil d'administration est composé de Lord Armstrong, M.M. E. Empain, A. Curphey, G. T. Symons, et le major C. H. Villiers.

L'assemblée générale ordinaire des Ciments d'Egypte se tiendra à Bruxelles le 5 Juillet prochain.

A l'ordre du jour: rapport du conseil d'administration; approbation des comptes et bilan de l'exercice 1905; examen de la situation financière de la Société et mesures à prendre en vue de régler; nominations statutaires, etc.

L'assemblée générale extraordinaire de l'Agricultural Bank of Egypt, convoquée le 1er Juin, n'ayant pas réuni les trois quarts du capital, les actionnaires sont convoqués à nouveau pour le mardi 19 Juin 1906, à 4h. p.m., au siège social au Caire, à l'effet de confirmer la résolution prise provisoirement adoptée le 1er Juin relativement à la modification de l'article 41 des statuts.

On annonce pour jeudi et vendredi prochain, à l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank, à Alexandrie et au Caire, l'émission de la Société des Publications Egyptiennes. Sur 6,000 actions, de £ 1.4 chacune, qui constituent le capital de la Société, les fondateurs offrent au public 2,000 actions au pair.

Carnet de l'actionnaire. Les actionnaires de la Cairo Suburban Building Lands Co. sont informés que les certificats provisoires d'actions sont délivrés depuis le 7 Juin courant, aux bureaux de la Société au Caire, contre versement de la somme de £ 12 1 par action échue le 1er Juin 1906.

POUR LE 14 JUILLET

Hier a eu lieu au cercle français la réunion des membres de la colonie française pour prendre une décision au sujet de la fête du 14 Juillet.

Le bureau était composé de M.M. Girard, Padoa Bey, Escoffier.

Le projet d'une fête dans le jardin a été adopté, puis on a procédé à l'élection d'un comité d'organisation. Ce comité est composé de M.M. Girard, Padoa Bey, Escoffier, Ancelin, Tassart, de la Barbade, Schuller etc., etc.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

ARRIVALS.

June 11.

Constantinos, Tok, s., capt. Arghiropolo, Smyrne and Trieste, Farkouh. June 12 Portugal, Fr. s., capt. Galletti, Marseilles, Enna, Ital. s., capt. Merli, Massawa and Port Said, Florio-Rabattino. Nilo, Ital. s., capt. Stabile, Port Said, Florio-Rabattino. Stefano Strait, Greeks., capt. Diakaki, Salonica and Piraeus, Namopoulo.

DEPARTURES.

June 10.

Arta, Germ. s., capt. Huchman, Syria, with part of previous cargo.

BOURSE KHÉDIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.

Cotons F.G.F.B.

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour juil. 20 15/16 à 1/—; plus bas, pour juil. 20 23/32 à 1/—.

Graines de coton

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour juil. P.T. 69 1/2 à 1/—; plus bas pour juil. 68 3/4 à 1/—.

Remarques

(De midi à 1h. p.m.)

Coton. — Le marché s'est raffermi et la clôture a fini après avoir lieu en reprise et en bonne tendance.

Le novembre s'est constamment maintenu très ferme.

Graines de coton. — Un meilleur ton a prévalu vers la fin mais le marché manque de tout entraînement.

Fèves. — En hausse encore, mais presque sans affaires.

Bourse Khédiale, le 11 juin 1906.

COTONS

Copie de la dépêche DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION à la LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiale à 9h. 45 a.m.)

Tal. 20 15/16 Livraison Juillet

" 16 7/8 " Novembre

" 16 21/32 " Janvier

" 16 7/8 " Mars

Marché steady

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, 1/16

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiale à 1h. p.m.)

Tal. 20 27/32 Livraison Juillet

" 16 5/8 " Novembre

" 16 7/8 " Janvier

Marché quiet

MARCHÉ DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

12 juin 1906. (11h.55 a.m.)

Cotons. — Clôture du marché du 11 juin: Marché inactif

BRUNÉE

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good: Sans changement

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good: Sans changement

ABRASSI

Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra: Sans changement

JOANNOVICH

Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra: Sans changement

Etat du marché de ce jour, cotons: Calme

Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par centaines — contre même jour l'année précédente centaines 2805

Graines de coton. — Sans changement

Disponible

TICKET

Mit-Afifi — 68 Rien

Haut-Egypte. — 67 Rien

Béla. — Fermes

Qualité Saïdi. — Cond. Saha P.T. — à —

Béhéra: " 105 à 110

Fèves. — Marché nul

Saïdi: disponible: —

Qualité Saïdi. — Cond. Saha P.T. 140 à 145

Lentilles. — Soutenues

Disponible: Rien

Cond. Saha P.T. 95 à 100

Orges. — Sans changement

Cond. Saha P.T. 70 à 73

Mais. — Sans changement

Disponible: Rien

Cond. Saha P.T. 80 à 85

Exportation du 11 juin dep. le 8 juin

Coton Bal. 781 Bal. 1901

Gr. de cot. Ard. Ard. 18915

Fèves. " — —

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour

COTON C.M.B.

Province: Égypte

Damaskour. — De P.T. 285 à 295

POUR LE 14 JUILLET

Province Garibeh

Kafr-Zayat — De P.T. 290 à 420

Tantah. — 292 " 415

(HAUTE-EGYPTE)

Bani-Souef... — De P.T. 290 à 300

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CHERALES

PIÈCE FRANCO-STATION: DISPOENABLE TICKET

Graines de coton Aff. P.T. 68 à P.T.

Haute-Egypte " 67

Béla Saïdi " — —

Fèves Saïdi " — —

Fayoumi " — —

ARRIVAGES

du mardi 12 juin 1906

Documents de l'Alexandria General Produce Association."

CHEMINS DE FER BARQUES

Cotons — S/B —

Graines de coton — sacs 139

Béla Saïdi " 417

Fèves Saïdi " 360

Béhéra " 63

Mais " — —

Lentilles " — —

Cotons. — Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, canta

5,863,082

Graines de coton. — Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, Ard.

3,547,630

Contre même jour en 1905:

BARQUES ET CHEMINS DE FER

Coton — S/B 628

Graines de coton... — sacs 2524

Béla Saïdi " 153

Béhéra " 90

Fèves Saïdi " 1767

Orga " — —

Mais " — —

Lentilles " 50

Cotons. — Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, canta

6,168,729

Graines de coton. — Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour Ard.

3,450,191

CONTRATS (11h.55 a.m.)

Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal

Coton F.G.F.B.

Novembre Tal. 16 7/8 à —

Janvier " 16 21/32 " —

Mars " 20 7/8 "

INDO-EGYPTIAN COTTON.

At the annual meeting of the Bombay Mill Owners Association held in Bombay recently, under the presidency of Sir Sassoon David, the Hon. Vithaldas D. Thackeray, referring to the exceptional prosperity of the cotton trade, said that, hitherto, the Indian weaving mills had been obliged, owing to inferiority of the cotton grown in the country, to restrict their operations to the coarse cloth, and thus there had always been a limit to their expansion, but, thanks to the Agricultural Department of the Government of Bombay, the future is promising. "The successful growing of Egyptian cotton in Sind," he continued, "has made it evident that it will be possible for us to secure superior stapled cotton in the country. Unfortunately the whole of the quantity grown last year went into the hands of an individual exporting firm at a price which we now know to be much under the value ascertained at Liverpool. Apart from the monetary consideration it is matter for regret that none of that cotton found its way into the open market of Bombay. If it had been sold here many permanent advantages both to the cultivators and to our industry must have been gained. Only about a thousand bales were produced last year, and the cultivation spread over a very scattered area. The facilities of transit were limited and all other circumstances were such that the realization to the cultivators was below what it ought to have been if offered in the central market. Those who were on the spot had the advantage, as it was not worth while for consumers on this side to send out a special cotton selector for such a small quantity. The result has been that owing to the cotton not having been largely tested in the Indian mills neither the cotton merchants nor the manufacturers have any very clear idea as to its real worth. Apart from the loss to the industry, I do not think that this position is to the interest of the cultivators who failed to get the benefit of the central market. I quite appreciate the principle on which the Government Departments act in not interfering at all with the selling of the produce, but this was an exceptional case; for by years of labour and heavy expenditure they succeeded in producing an article which will be a boon to the country and also to the cultivators and it would not have been unreasonable for them in this exceptional case to bring down through their own agency, the results of their labours to a central market like Bombay, in order to give to the manufacturers full opportunity of testing the value of the material, and thereby making them permanent competitors in the producing area. This, in my humble opinion, would have secured the best interest of the cultivators. I hope something in this direction may be done next year and that at least some of the quantity produced may find its way to this market. Mr. Lawrence, the Director of Agriculture, who is unwavering in his efforts to secure the success of these experiments and to whom the credit is due, will not, I have reason to believe, fail to consider this aspect of the question. Within the next three or four years it is expected that a sufficiently large quantity of Indo-Egyptian cotton will be grown which may supply a number of fine cotton mills. Whether the manufacturing of fine counts would pay as well as our present coarse cotton mills, is a question, but looking to the enormous demand for finer cloth in India, with cotton grown in the country, and cheap labour, there seems no reason to doubt its giving a fair return. For such purpose we require cheap capital."

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN STRIKES.

RECORDS OF LABOUR TROUBLES IN 1400 BEFORE CHRIST.

It is curious to find in the ancient hieroglyphic records of life in Egypt, 4,000 years ago, accounts of labour troubles somewhat similar to those which have arisen in more recent times.

In the twentieth dynasty the political decline of Egypt began.

"Constructive works were for the most part suspended for want of supplies; and the labouring population, ill paid from the royal treasury, began to feel the pangs of hunger. Hence proceeded strikes and daily disorders, which the overseers of the workshops recorded in their note books, and then pillage and theft."

"Bands were organized, in which civil employees, officers, workmen, even women, figure indiscriminately, and these set to work to exploit the necropolis. They forced the doors of the tombs that they might carry off the objects of value, the jewels, furniture and gorgeous arms which the piety of the relatives had deposited with the corpses."

In ancient Greece, on the other hand, the day's wages received by the labourers were for the most part very fair.

"Lucian represents the daily wages of an agricultural labourer or gardener, on a remote estate lying near the frontiers of Africa, to have been in the time of Timon, four oboli (5/- or 11/- cents). The wages of a porter are the same in Aristophanes, and of a common labourer, who carried dirt, they were three oboli. When Ptolemy sent to the Rhodians 100 house builders, together with 250 labourers, in order to restore the buildings destroyed by an earthquake, he gave them 14 talents annually for their food, three oboli a day for each man."

NEW KHEDIVIAL HOTEL CAIRO.

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Rooms and Breakfast P.T. 25. Meals a la Carte 20/- to 3/- per head.

COMMERCE IN TURKEY.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR FOREIGN COMPANIES.

A new law which has just been passed in Turkey affecting branches of foreign business in that country has been received with the greatest surprise. This is not the first time that the Porte has occupied itself with a question of this kind.

The Capitulations specify that the Porte shall not, without the consent of the Great Powers, issue laws by which foreigners may be adversely affected. A measure was on the last occasion drafted, after due considerations on the part of the Powers, setting forth the conditions under which foreign companies might carry on operations in Turkey, but that project disappeared in the archives of Yildiz Kiosk, and has not since seen daylight. As a consequence, the foreign companies have continued to work unrestricted by any legal regulations. But, according to the new law, many impediments have been devised that the representatives of all the Powers have lost no time in intimating that they cannot possibly assent to its coming into force. The promulgation of this action will be the more readily appreciated when some of the provisions of the new law are set forth.

Although by the Capitulations the Porte conveys on the subjects of foreign sovereigns carrying on business in Turkey special privileges which Turks in business in foreign lands do not possess, it is now sought to exact from the parent company of the Turkish branch a declaration that Turkish branch companies carrying on business in that country shall receive the same treatment. Another paragraph expressly subjects foreign companies "to the laws and regulations" of the Ottoman Empire, which is not unnatural to object to as a direct repeal of the provisions of the Capitulations. Further, the Porte reserves to itself the right to "control the general operations" of these companies—a phrase which may easily be interpreted very widely by Turkish officials. According to Paragraph 29, all commercial travellers must belong to Turkish nationality.

These are only a few of the new conditions which it is sought to introduce; but as the consent of the Powers has not yet been given to the Porte's application for an increase in the import duties from 5% to 8 per cent, it may safely be assumed that the Powers will utilize every diplomatic weapon to secure a modification of the proposals outlined above.

"[The present duty is 8 per cent, not 5 per cent, and it is proposed to raise this to 11 per cent, to meet the expenditure for the Röümelian Reform budget.]

EUROPEAN ARTISTS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Very few good European artists visited Constantinople in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and still fewer were celebrated among the Turks. Now not a single Turk has any idea about the European masters who have visited their country. Bellini is utterly forgotten, and still he was the most famous of all; the only one that had a high position at the Serail, where he spent almost the whole of the year 1480, and which he left overwhelmed with marks of the grace of the Sultan. The Sultan Mohamed, the conqueror of Constantinople, was a very remarkable man. He not only had his own portrait painted by Bellini, but also caused most of the prominent people at his court to do likewise. Yet of all the work done by Bellini in Constantinople, which was probably very considerable, only three pieces are left: the portrait in the Lazzarini collection in Venice, and the two famous drawings in the British Museum. To these must now be added a fourth, recently discovered at Constantinople by Mr. F. R. Martin and published in the June number of the "Barlington Magazine." Mr. Martin hopes that further researches will bring to light not only a single Bellini, but a whole album with the portraits of the courtiers of Mohamed the Conqueror, a pendant to the Holbeins at Windsor Castle.

THE CONGO TRAGEDY.

The Congo Reform Association has, says the "Westminster Gazette," done well in issuing a verbatim translation of the historic five days' Congo debate in the Belgian House of Parliament in February and March last. The report has been annotated by Mr. E. D. Morel, a gentleman who has done excellent service in dragging many of the dark proceedings on the Congo into the light of day. Mr. Morel contends that the debate shows that "a wall of apathy, of ignorance, and of cynicism has to be surmounted in Belgium before reform, if left wholly to Belgium to inaugurate, can be said to be within even measurable distance of realization," and that is no doubt true. But many things that were said badly were plainly proclaimed in the course of the discussion, and something is gained, too, when the official attitude of the apologists of the Congo State can be clearly seen. We trust that the report will be widely read in this country, for, after all that has come and gone, large numbers here still seem strangely apathetic regarding the grim tragedy that is being enacted under the eyes of Belgium in the Dark Continent.

Still, perhaps we ought not to grumble at the official publication of such proposals as those of the Consul of Rio Grande, since it is evidently only by making public the erroneous opinions in many of our consular reports that the consular reform which is agitating the various Chambers of Commerce in the kingdom will be brought about. Yours, &c.,

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DANISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Few Arctic expeditions, if any, have been more carefully planned and prepared than the forthcoming Danish or "Danmark" expedition, as it is officially called. The necessary funds, about 250,000 kr., have been raised partly by Government grant and partly by private subscriptions. Mr. L. Mylius-Erichsen, the leader of the expedition, distinguished himself by his determined pluck and energy as leader of the Danish Greenland expedition, which made its way across Melville Bay to the Cape York Eskimo settlement on the west coast of Greenland; and he has been universally complimented by Sir Clements Markham, Professor Fridtjof Nansen, and other eminent authorities for the plan he is now about to realize.

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"[The present duty is 8 per cent, not 5 per cent, and it is proposed to raise this to 11 per cent, to meet the expenditure for the Röümelian Reform budget.]

The most interesting and adventurous undertaking of the whole expedition yet remains—namely, what Mylius-Erichsen, who is not given to strong expressions, himself calls the fairly daring plan of traversing, by means of ski, dog-sledges, and automobile, the inland ice of Greenland on the broadest portion of this continent. Nansen's famous crossing of Greenland took place much further south, where Greenland is much narrower; and Paary, who followed the northern slopes, had the great advantage of being in touch with the coast.

Mylius-Erichsen's plan is this: About March, 1908, he sets out, accompanied by one of his staff and two Greenlanders, belonging to the crew, the other members of the expedition, with fully-loaded sledges, going with him the first third of the journey. When they return, Mylius-Erichsen and his three followers proceed into the entirely unknown "ice-domes" of the interior of Greenland, which rises to as much as 10,000ft. above the level of the sea. It is completely devoid of vegetable and animal life, and here one of the northern hemisphere's cold poles is supposed to be found. At the coldest season man can probably not live there. Therefore Mylius-Erichsen has chosen the months of March, April and May for this expedition. By means of ski, dog-sledges, and motor-car, which Nansen thinks can be used there with advantage, Mylius-Erichsen hopes to compass this exceedingly venturesome journey in about two months and a half.

From the west coast the four men proceed by a special vessel to a place on the southern part of Greenland's east coast, where they join the Danmark, which has in the meantime gone further south, and return to Denmark. The expedition numbers 23 Danes as well as two German scientists, all specially fitted for the work, officers, artists, scientists, etc., some of them members of former Greenland expeditions, and all will be treated alike, receiving the same pay, etc. Motor-boats and wireless telegraphy will be special features of the equipment.

"OUR CONSULS."

In view of the article which recently appeared in our columns on this subject, the following letter, which has been sent to the "Manchester Guardian," is of interest:

Sir.—So much has been written lately on the shortcomings of our Consuls abroad that it is indeed a signal pleasure to find in a consular report advice to British merchants that can at least be understood, even though not easily followed out. I refer to the report just issued on the State of Rio Grande for 1905. It consists of seven pages of the usual statistics, and includes a paragraph headed "Hints to Merchants," from which I extract the following:—"All catalogues should be in Portuguese, with metric weights and measures, and local currency prices, subject to the fluctuations of exchange."

In order, I suppose, to encourage British merchants to follow out the advice of quoting in foreign currency, our Consul proceeds to say:—"One of the greatest difficulties that the importer has to contend with is the unstable currency of the country; throughout the year under review the value of the milreis has varied more than 35 per cent." It will be seen from these extracts what the Consul intends to convey to us. One thing, however, he has omitted to state, and that is how, in the face of the facts he has given us, could the British merchant keep out of the Bankruptcy Court if he were even to attempt to sell on the basis proposed by our Consul.

Still, perhaps we ought not to grumble at the official publication of such proposals as those of the Consul of Rio Grande, since it is evidently only by making public the erroneous opinions in many of our consular reports that the consular reform which is agitating the various Chambers of Commerce in the kingdom will be brought about. Yours, &c.,

Manchester, 2nd June. EKAY.

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ANNUAL REVENUE £1,450,000

CLAIMS PAID £2,375,000

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E. A. HARRISON, Esq., General Manager, Messrs. Thomas Cook & Sons, (Egypt) Ltd.

Head Office for Egypt: Standard Buildings, Cairo.

BABER, MIZRAHI & Co., Chief Agents for Alexandria.

A. V. THOMSON.

Dair Prince Ahmed Seif el-Din Bey, Mohamed Aly Square.

Secretary for Egypt.

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Stohwassen, Leggings and other makes.

Fox's spiral Putties.

BUCKSKIN TENNIS BOOTS AT £1.

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EXPORT MANIFESTS.

For CYPRUS, by the S.S. Espanza, sailed on the 2nd June.
Various, 2,162 packages sundries

For SYRIA, by the S.S. Maria Teresa, sailed on the 4th June.
Various, 160 barrels beer, 6 packages sundries

For CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. Alexandria, sailed on the 5th June.
Various, 1,750 bags rice, 200 bags coffee, 1 packages sundries

For CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. Vassilissa Olga, sailed on the 6th June.
Various, 20 bags rice, 160 empty barrels, 2 packages sundries

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

CLOSING REPORTS

LIVERPOOL, June 11, 1.0 p.m.
Sales of the day... bales 7,000
Of which Egyptian... 100
American new maize, Spot per cental 4/9
Amer. futures (July-August) 5.80
(Nov.-Dec.) 5.62
American middling... 6.05
Egypt. fully good fair, delivery (June) 10/1/64
(July) 9/6/64
" " " (Aug.) 9/5/64
" " " (Nov.) 8/9/64
Egypt. Brown fair (per lb. d.)... 9
" good fair... 10/2/64
" good... 11/4/64
" fully good fair... 10/10/64
Egyptian saidi beans (new per 480 lbs) LONDON, June 11.
Consols (July) 89 1/2
Egyptian Unified... 104 1/2
Private Discount 3 m. Bank bills 3 1/2
New-York, June 11.

Spot Cotton... 11.25
American Futures (July) 10.72
(August) 10.59
" (November) 10.46
" (December) 10.51
Cable transfers dol. 4.86
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports... bales 4,000

NEW ORLEANS, June 11.
Cotton Spot... 11/2/64
Futures July 11.25
" August 10.85
LIVERPOOL, June 11.

American futures (July-August) 5.84
LONDON, June 11.

Bar Silver (per oz. d.)... 30
Private discount (3 month bills) 3 1/2 %
Consols (July) 89 1/2
Egyptian Unified... 104 1/2
Turkish Unified... 95 1/2
Rio Tinto... 67 1/2
New Dairia... 17
Agricultural Bank... 9 1/2
National Bank of Egypt... 25 1/2
Bank Mines New... 6 1/2
Charterers of S. Africa... 1 17/32
Nile Valley Gold Mine New... 11/32
New Egyptians... 1 14/32
The Western Oasis Corporation 20/32 premium
Delta Light (Bearer shares) 12
Egyptian Railway... 101
" Domain... 103
Ottoman Defence... 103
Italian Rent 4 1/2 %... 105
Greek Monopoly... 53 1/2
Greek Rent 4 %... 41
Ottoman Bank... 16 1/2
Egypt. cot. seed to Hull (June) 6 10/16 quiet
German Beet Sugar (June) 8/0
PARIS, June 11.

Banque d'Athènes
Crédit Foncier Egyptien... 778
Crédit Lyonnais... 1159
Comptoir National d'Escompte... 658
Land Bank of Egypt... 216
Ottoman Bank... 677
Lots Turcs...
Cheques on London... 25.17
Sugar White No. 3 (June) 24 1/2
Banque de Salonique... 174

RAMLEH RAILWAY COMPANY.

RECEIPTS
du dim. 3 juin 1906 au samedi 9 juin 1906

Billets Abonnements et Divers
L.E. L.E. L.E.
An. cour. 1108 237
" der. 838 23 177

Augment. 270 60

Dim. 23

TOTAUX.—Année cour. 1345; année dernière 1038; augmentation 307

du 1er octobre 1905 au samedi 9 juin 1906

Billets Abonnements et Divers
L.E. L.E. L.E.
Année cour. 29378 2960 6320
" der. 28479 2727 4538

Augment. 5899 233 1782

TOTAUX.—Année courante 38,658; année dernière 30,744; augmentation 7,914.

ALEXANDRIA TRAMWAY COMPANY

du dim. 3 juin au samedi 9 juin 1906

Billets et Divers Totaux
L.E. L.E. L.E.
Année cour. 1502 181 1683
" der. 1275 160 1435

Augment. 227 21 248

du 1er janvier au samedi 9 juin 1906

Billets et Divers Totaux
L.E. L.E. L.E.
Année cour. 28,716 2933 31,649
" der. 23,896 2337 26,233

Augment. 4,820 596 5,416

TELEGRAMME HAVAS

BOURSE du 11 juin 1906
COUPS DES VALEURS A THÈME, CLOTURE
PARIS
Rente Française 3 %... Fr. 98 30
Dette Egyptienne Unifiée... 106 10
Extérieur espagnol... 96 65
Russie consolidée... 80 20
Actions de Sues... 4645
Crédit Foncier Egyptien... 778
Crédit Lyonnais... 1158
Comptoir National d'Escompte... 677
Banque Ottomane... 216
Banque d'Athènes... 156
Banque d'Abysinie... 161
Crédit Franco-Egyptien... 130
Change sur Londres... 25 17
LONDRES
Consolidés anglais £ 89 1/2
Escomptes—Paris 3. Londres 4/- Berlin 5%

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS EN MARCHANDISES

Le comité de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises a fixé, comme suit, pour ce jour, le prix de compensation ordinaire :
Cotons F.G.F.B.
Novembre Tal. 16 13/16
Janvier 16 9/16
Mars 16 13/16
Juillet 21
Août 21 3/16
Graines de coton
Nov.-Déc.-Jan P.T. 62 1/2
Jan 69 1/4
Juillet 69 3/4
Août 70 1/4
Pêches Saidi Sept.-Oct. P.T. 130
Bourse Khédiviale, le 7 juin 1906.
N.B.—Dans cette liquidation sont comprises les opérations jusqu'à 1h. p.m. de ce jour. Paiement le lundi 11 courant.

NOLIS

HULL
Céréales Shgs. 1/3 à
Tourteaux 5
Graines de coton 6
Oignons
LONDRES
Céréales Shgs. 1/3 à
Tourteaux 5
Graines de coton 6/6
Oignons
PORTS DIRECTS
Graines de coton Shgs. 7/6 à 8/6
Céréales 1/6 " 1/9
LIVERPOOL
Coton Shgs. 11/ à
Céréales 1/3 à
Tourteaux 5/6
Graines de coton 6/6
Oignons
CONTINENT (NANTES-DUNKERQUE)
Graines de coton (Dunkerque) Fr. 10 à
(Nantes) 10
Pêches 11
Oignons
MARSILLE
Pêches Fr. 7 à 8
Graines de coton 7 " 8
DESTINATIONS DIVERSES
Coton : Odessa, Trieste, Venise, Gênes, Marseille Fr. 2.
Barcelone... 2.35
Le Havre... 3.
Dunkerque... 2.50
Anvers... 2.
Hambourg... 20. à 22.50
St.-Pétersbourg... 25.
New-York... 25.
Bombay... 30.
Alexandrie, le 7 juin 1906

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Prices on Tuesday, May 5, 1906.

Consols 89 1/2 @ 1/2

Russian fours 81 1/2 @ 1/2

" New Loan 11/ @ 1/2

Abyssinia Bank 1/2 dis. @ 1/2

Agricultural Banks. 9 1/2 " 1/2

" Preferred 10 1/2 " 1/2

3 1/2 % Bonds. 93 1/2 " 1/2

Anglo-Egyptian Bank 13 1/2 " 1/2

Central Egypt. Co. 15 1/2 " 1/2

Crédit Foncier d'Egypte 16 " 1/2

Corporation of Western Egypt 15 " 1/2

1/2 " 1/2

Delta Lands 4 " 1/2

Egyptian Estates 1 1/2 " 1/2

" Estates Deferred 9 " 10

Egyptian Mines Exploration Ltd. 4 " 5/

Egypt. Trust & Invest. 3 " 1/2

Land and General Trust 1/2 " 1/2

Options 1 1/2 " 2

Eridia 1/2 " 1/2

Fatira 1/2 " 1/2

Khedivial Mail S.S. Co. 1/2 " 1/2

Land Bank of Egypt 8 " 9

Mysore Reefs 1/2 " 2/

New Egyptian Co. 1 1/2 " 1/2

National Bank 25 " 26

Nile Valley 7/8 " 8/

" Blk. B" 1/2 " 1

N. Nile Valley 2/ " 4/

Salt & Soda 1/2 " 1/2

Sudan Exploration 2/6 " 3/6

Sudan Gold 1/2 " 1/2

Um Rue Gold Mine 1/2 " 1/2

United Africans Exp. 1/2 " 1/2

Union Foncière d'Egypte 6 " 6

Egypt. Invest. & Agency 1/2 " 1/2

Egyptian Markets 1/2 " 1/2

Egyptian Sudan Mines 1/2 " 1/2

Augment. 227 21 248

du 1er janvier au samedi 9 juin 1906

Billets et Divers Totaux
L.E. L.E. L.E.
Année cour. 28,716 2933 31,649
" der. 23,896 2337 26,233

Augment. 4,820 596 5,416

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A.M. 10:00 11:00 12:00 1:00 2:00 3:00 4:00 5:00 6:00 7:00 8:00 9:00 10:00 11:00 12:00
HELVOUAN BRANCH. 10:00 11:00 12:00 1:00 2:00 3:00 4:00 5:00 6:00 7:00 8:00 9:00 10:00 11:00 12:00 1:00
P.M. 12:30 1:30 2:30 3:30 4:30 5:30 6:30 7:30 8:30 9:30 10:30 11:30 12:30 1:30 2:30 3:30

Bab. Louan dep. 6.25 7.50 8.5 9.10 10.10 12.10 1.15 3.10 4.15 5.15 6.15 7.30 8.40 10.10 12.30
Holouan arr. 7.7 8.49 9.45 10.47 12.45 1.50 3.45 4.50 5.49 6.53 8.4 9.26 10.49 1.7

Bab-el-Louk dep. 6.25 7.50 8.15 9.19 10.10 12.10 1.15 3.10 4.15 5.15 6.20 7.25 8.50 10.15 11.15
Holouan arr. 7.10 8.20 9.00 9.45 10.47 12.47 1.52 3.45 4.53 5.49 6.54 8.5 9.32 10.63 11.53

31-12-906

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